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Autochthonous Human *Babesia divergens* Infection, England, England

Appendix

Additional Methods

EDTA treated patient blood (1 mL) (C2) and extracted DNA from patient blood (50 µL) (B2) were tested as follows: DNA was extracted from EDTA blood using the DNeasy Blood and Tissue Kit (Qiagen) following the manufacturer's instructions and DNA eluted in 200 µL buffer AE. Pan-piroplasm PCR was used following previously published conditions (1). Primers (Piro-A and Piro-B) were used at 10 pmol/mL and SYBR Green Jumpstart Ready Mix ready mix (Sigma). Amplification reactions were forty-five cycles of 94°C 15 seconds / 58°C 15 seconds / 72°C 30 seconds then a dissociation curve. Amplicons were checked on a 1.2% agarose gel impregnated with Sybr Safe and DNA visualized with UV illumination.

Amplicons were confirmed on an agarose gel with both samples from the patient producing a 400 bp (bp) amplicon of identical size to one produced from a DNA sample from a bovine case of *Babesia divergens* infection. The no template control produced no amplicon (Appendix Table).

Sequence Analysis

DNA from both patient samples and *B. divergens* control underwent sequencing with primers Piro A & Piro B. Both DNA samples produced a sequence of 364 bp and were 100% identical to APHA *B. divergens*. DNA sample B2 BLAST search produced results with 100% identity to *B. divergens* GenBank accession numbers MT550684, MG344781, MG344772, LC477143, LC477141, LC477139, MK510929, MG944238, KY296360, and KU748896. This species designation conforms with previous observations (2).

Sequence 2 (derived from DNA extracted from patients' blood sample) was submitted to NCBI GenBank with accession number PQ206416.

References

1. de Marco MDMF, Hernández-Triana LM, Phipps LP, Hansford K, Mitchell ES, Cull B, et al. Emergence of *Babesia canis* in southern England. *Parasit Vectors*. 2017;10:241. [PubMed https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-017-2178-5](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13071-017-2178-5)
2. Malandrin L, Jouglin M, Sun Y, Brisseau N, Chauvin A. Redescription of *Babesia capreoli* (Enigk and Friedhoff, 1962) from roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*): isolation, cultivation, host specificity, molecular characterisation and differentiation from *Babesia divergens*. *Int J Parasitol*. 2010;40:277–84. [PubMed https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpara.2009.08.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpara.2009.08.008)

Appendix Table. Real-time PCR results*

Well	Sample	Threshold	Ct (dR)	Dissociation Tm Product 1	Gel result
A2	No template control	495.004	No Ct	–	–
B2	Patient DNA	495.004	17.61	84.36	+
C2	Patient blood	495.004	17.23	83.90	+
D2	Horse blood control	495.004	No Ct	–	–
E2	<i>B. divergens</i> –positive (C2020)	495.004	21.30	84.4	+
F2	<i>B. motasi</i> –positive (Lamb #1)	495.004	42.90	84.88	ND
G2	<i>T. luwenshuni</i> positive (Lamb #2)	495.004	32.94	87.3	ND
H2	No template control	495.004	No Ct	–	ND

*Ct, cycle threshold; ND, not done; –, negative; +, positive.